Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

# Reports from the Classical Field

It is the purpose of this department to keep the readers of the *Journal* informed of events and undertakings in the classical field, and to make them familiar with the varying conditions under which classical work is being done, and with the aims and experiences of those who are in one way or another endeavoring to increase its effectiveness. The success of the department will naturally depend to a great extent on the co-operation of the individual readers themselves. Every one interested in the *Journal* and in what it is trying to do is therefore cordially invited to report anything of interest that may come to his notice. Inquiries and suggestions will also be useful in directing the attention of the editors to things which may otherwise escape their notice. Communications should be addressed to J. J. Schlicher, 1811 N. Eighth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

**Progress within the Association.**—During the present year the officers of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South have been actively engaged in organizing special committees of ten or more in each of the twenty-two states of the territory, each committee to be under the chairmanship of the Vice-President for the state. It is the expectation that these state committees will be recognized as a permanent part of the organization, and that they will greatly strengthen the work of the Association in the several states. Application blanks for membership in the Association may be secured from any of the vice-presidents (see p. 3 of the cover), or from Secretary D'Ooge.

The Committee on the Programme of the Association—Professor C. F. Smith, Chairman—proposes to introduce a new plan in connection with the programme of the Nashville meeting next April. Brief abstracts of the papers to be presented at that meeting will be published in the *Journal* in Feburary or March; a discussion will be arranged for each paper, the leaders of the discussion to be announced in the programme.

**The *Eumenides* at the University of California.**—As was announced in the April number of the *Journal* the *Eumenides* of Aeschylus was presented in the Greek Theater, on the eighteenth of April, by students and members of the department of Greek. Taking all things into consideration, this must be regarded as one of the most noteworthy productions of a Greek play in America. Professor J. T. Allen's interpretation of Orestes was a revelation. The part is a specially difficult one, because Orestes speaks so little—he sits or stands through long scenes, a prey to violent and distressing emotions, which the actor must portray by gesture and expression. This Professor Allen accomplished admirably, presenting an Orestes strong and virile, and at the same time bringing out powerfully the pathos of the situation. The audience was profoundly moved. It mattered little that many knew no Greek—Orestes spoke in a tongue that needed no interpreter.

The chorus of Eumenides, under the direction of Miss Minnie M. Culver, scored an instant success from the moment they first appeared curled up on the

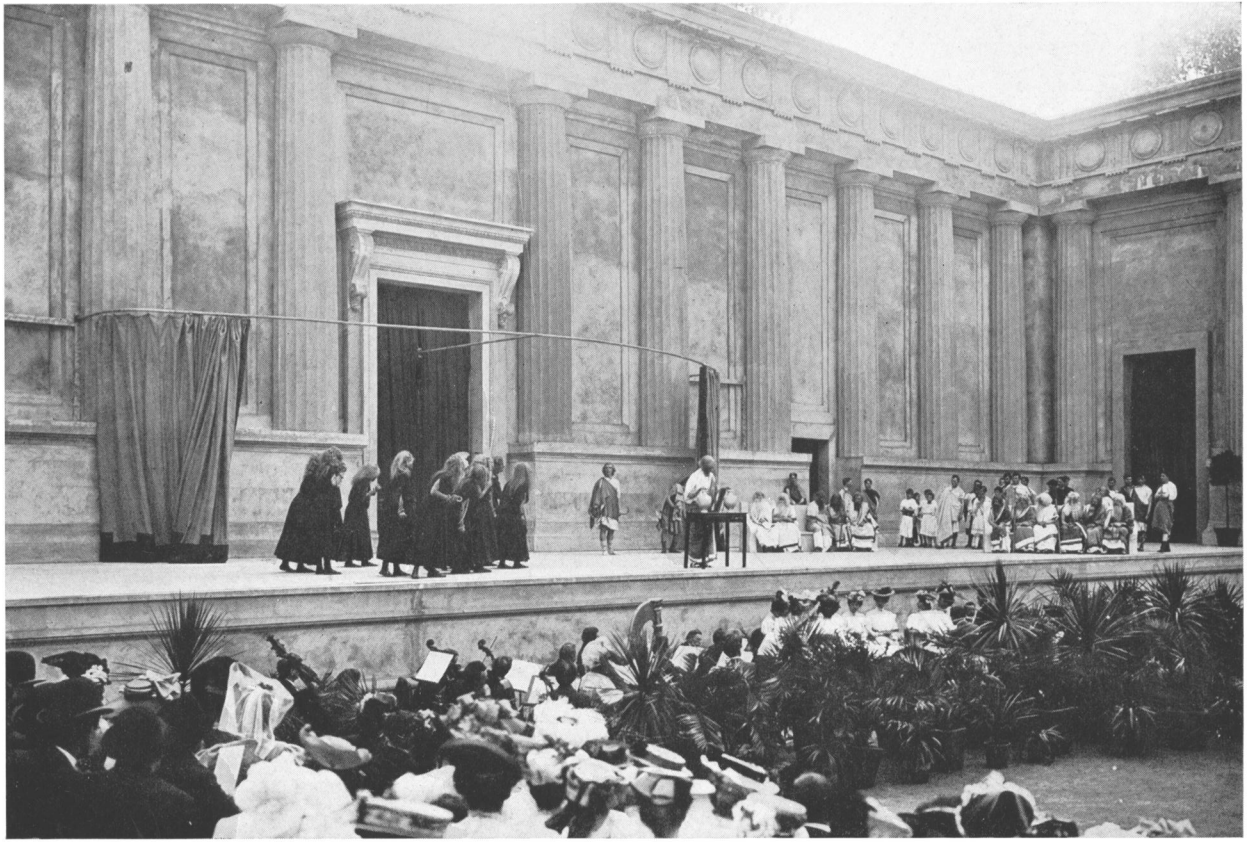
ground asleep, surrounding Orestes as he clung to the sacred stone of Apollo's shrine. Their makeup was hideous in the extreme—long dark robes, disheveled gray hair, and pendent serpents. The chorus in this play—unlike the chorus of many Greek dramas—has a part that abounds in action. The opportunity thus afforded was improved to the fullest extent, and some splendid effects were produced—none perhaps more striking than when Orestes came on the stage the second time, fleeing to the shrine of Athena. Then the eerie cry of the Furies was heard in the distance, and they soon appeared in full pursuit, circling about like hounds at fault with the scent. The excellent work of the chorus was due in large measure to the careful coaching of Mr. C. D. von Neumayer, of the department of English, but the spirit with which they entered into the action was their own, altogether surpassing anything previously accomplished at rehearsals. In the singing they were supported by a number of professional musicians who sat just below the stage, screened by shrubbery brought in for the occasion. The music composed by Sir. Charles V. Stanford, of Cambridge, England, was used, under the leadership of Professor J. F. Wolle.

The priestess of Apollo was represented by Miss Helen D. Hill, Apollo by Mr. Sayre Macneil, the ghost of Clytemnestra by Miss Mildred P. Martin, Athena by Miss Gladys Buchanan, and Hermes by Mr. R. M. Clarke. Mr. Macneil's part gave him a greater opportunity than some of the other actors had, and his rendition was specially pleasing to the audience.

In the staging of the *Eumenides* one of the most perplexing problems was to make a choice among the conflicting theories as to what actually takes place on the stage during the first act. Was the interior of the temple of Apollo visible to the audience? If so, was the ἐκκύκλημα used or the back wall opened, or was there a curtain? On the assumption that the ancients occasionally used this last-named device, it was decided to try it here. The resulting dramatic effect was excellent. The play began with the curtains closely drawn. After the priestess had retired, they were thrown back, disclosing Orestes and the sleeping Furies. With the help of the curtains it was a simple matter to shift the scene from the temple of Apollo to that of Athena.

In the trial scene the jurors numbered twelve (rather than an odd number); Athena's vote, therefore, carried the day for acquittal. In the voting, secrecy was secured by following the method outlined by Professor Allen in the *Classical Review* for December, 1904. As in the presentation of the *Eumenides* at Cambridge, England, last year, the Furies at the end of the play were clothed in scarlet robes. The final procession, in which the temple attendants and others joined, was a beautiful color picture.

Several who did not appear in the foreground contributed much to the success of the day—Dr. I. M. Linforth, who with Professor Allen had general charge of the play, Mr. von Neumayer who coached the actors, Mrs. Allen, under whose supervision the costumes were made, and Professor Isaac Flagg, who arranged the programme and contributed a poem of greeting.—H. C. NUTTING.



THE VOTING SCENE IN THE *EUMENIDES*

**A Latin Programme for the High School Assembly Hour.**—A suggestive variation from the usual exercises of the high school assembly period was made one day last spring by the Latin students of the Los Angeles High School. The programme was headed "An Hour with Cicero," and consisted of the following numbers: Description of the Roman Forum (illustrated), the declamation of a selection from Cicero's first oration against Catiline; a plea for Cicero's return from exile; description of the Roman house (illustrated); a debate on the question, "Resolved, that Cicero was a statesman;" the singing of *Gaudeamus igitur*.

**The Classics and the Student's Daily Interests.**—It is worth while for the teachers of Latin and Greek to emphasize any element of modern life which may be connected with what is written in their texts. It is one thing to assert repeatedly that the connection between the classics and modern life is intimate and constant, and quite another thing to bring before the classes throughout the course such bits of modern life as are actually related to their work. The following statement of "modern instances" which were actually used in the Morgan Park Academy may illustrate what is meant.

In one number of the *Chicago Post* were the two headings, "Yale Adonis to Marry" and "Chicago Man is Jupiter," the latter referring to the recently elected head of a society of electricians called the "Rejuvenated Sons of Jove." Saint-Saens, the great French pianist and composer, when in Chicago a year ago, heard the Thomas Orchestra play his symphonic poems, "The Youth of Hercules," "The Spinning Wheel of Omphale," and "Phaethon." Governor Deneen at the dedication on October 26, 1906, of a memorial to the Illinois soldiers who fell at Vicksburg, compared the event at some length with the erection of a funeral mound by the Athenians on the battlefield of Marathon, twenty-four hundred years before.

The papers some months ago announced a generous gift by Mrs. C. J. Blair of Chicago, of a Roman silver service dug up near Naples, to the Field Columbian Museum. The fact was mentioned in the Latin classes, and the place where the silver service might be found in the Museum indicated. A trip to the Museum for all who wished to see this and other antiquities was also taken one Saturday. A similar visit was also made to the Art Institute on the lake front.

The eruption at St. Pierre several years ago suggested to Professor Kelsey comparisons with Pompeii, which were presented to our Classical Association in an illustrated lecture. The eruption, a year ago last spring, of Vesuvius itself certainly ought to have been noticed in the Latin classroom.

The "Deceitful Dean," a comic opera presented last December at the University of Chicago, has a humorous Latin stanza which served for sight reading, as have also selections of a similar character from the *Princeton Tiger* and a "Latin Waltzing Song" from the *Yale Record* à propos of the Junior Prom in that university. The half-page published every Thursday in the *Chicago Evening Post* under the caption, "On the College Campus," and under the motto, *Forsan et*

*haec olim meminisse iuvabit*, supplies allusions, incidents and extracts, largely from the college "funny" papers, suitable for the purpose indicated above. On a cloudy winter's day an occasional jest, though rather frivolous, may lighten the sky and task a little. On such a day the writer ventured to suggest that *vox taetrum dira inter odorem* (*Aen.* iii. 288) was not a bad description of some automobiles. Boys and girls are bound to find humorous things somewhere. Why should they not look for them in Latin and Greek?

The burning of a school dormitory some years ago was the occasion for an account of the event in Greek, which served as the basis for a most animated exercise in sight reading, and similar exercises upon the Russo-Japanese War were given two years ago. Several years ago President Roosevelt delivered in Chicago during the teamsters' strike an important speech. Parts of it proved well adapted to Latin composition, as did also parts of his "muck rake" speech.

In assigning composition of this character help was given largely by reference to Latin already read which dealt with subject-matter of a similar kind. Conversely, when the class is reading Latin, familiar, every-day language is pointed out. Note, for instance, as a conspicuous example, the whole fifth chapter of the third speech against Catiline. Quite recently the attention of the class was called to the large number of expressions that might be applied to school athletic contests and "rooting" for such contests, contained in the last six lines of Caesar *B. G.* iii. 14, and several sentences were framed and applied directly to the athletic opponents of Morgan Park.

What is more closely a part of the life of a boy's school than athletics? But what was more essentially a part of the life of the ancient Greeks than athletics? Can these two enthusiasms, one of the remote past and the other of the living present, be brought into contact? The close relation has been explained in a brief talk before the school and the announcement made that the classical department would present a trophy on which shall be inscribed each year the name of the pupil who has attained the best all-around physical development. The hope is entertained that something of the Greek symmetry may thus be encouraged in the physical life of our boys, and one-sidedness and excess discouraged. The trophy, in the form of an oak plaque, will contain, besides suitable lettering and name-plates, a bronze figure of the Apoxyomenos of Lysippus.

A lecture illustrated by lantern slides upon Greek and Roman athletics is in preparation, some of the slides for which are already in hand, having been secured several years ago to illustrate the fifth book of the *Aeneid*.

The suggestions made above are entirely commonplace and every classical teacher has doubtless employed some of these means of securing interest. The writer has for some time been trying to make his own effort in this direction more systematic and complete. He has, for instance, preserved in large envelopes clippings from the daily newspapers and used them repeatedly in his classes. In making modern Latin, *Sprechen Sie Lateinisch?* a little book by Georg Capellanus (C. A. Koch, Leipzig) and Meissner's *Latin Phrase Book* (Macmillan) have been found of value.—ISAAC B. BURGESS.

**Albert Harkness, 1822-1907.**—Albert Harkness, professor emeritus of ancient languages at Brown, died on May 27. He was born in 1822, was graduated from Brown University, and soon after his graduation became a teacher in the Providence High School. Subsequently he went to Germany, and received the degree of Ph. D. at Bonn in 1845. On his return from Europe he was appointed professor of Greek at Brown, and his connection with that university continued until his death. Professor Harkness took a prominent part in the founding of the American Philological Association and in the organization of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. He was the author of the Latin grammar so well known to all classical teachers, and of many other textbooks which are extensively used.

## Correspondence

*The Editors of the Classical Journal*

DEAR SIRS: I crave a little space to correct a misapprehension which may arise from the reference in the *Classical Journal* for last April, p. 271, to "The Classical Association" as the *English* Classical Association. From its foundation in December, 1903, to quote the rules, "Membership of the Association has been open to all persons of either sex who are in sympathy with its objects," the first and chief of which is "to promote the development and maintain the well-being of classical studies," and it is more than eighteen months since the apparent limitation in its title (which formerly ran "The Classical Association of England and Wales") was removed by the omission of the last four words. The Association has a considerable number of adherents not only in Scotland and Ireland but on the continent of Europe, in the British possessions, and finally in the United States of America. Among its members in the last-named country may be mentioned the names of Professor T. D. Seymour and Professor W. G. Hale, the latter of whom will be nominated for office at the meeting to be held at Cambridge in October next. American scholars and teachers are heartily welcomed as members; and the subscription (five shillings annually, with an entrance fee of five shillings) was purposely fixed at so small an amount in order that the roll of members might be as large and as representative of all interested as possible.

J. P. POSTGATE
*Vice-President, and formerly Secretary*

N. B. The names and addresses of the present Secretaries were given in the *Classical Journal* for April, p. 272.